Minister of Spain, Senor Sagasta. El Impurcial declared that sharp letters had passed between Senor Sagasta and Senor De ne, but that just at present the Cabinet had decided to keep De Lome in Washington "on account of his great influence there and his success with Senators and Congressmen in favor of in." But the Madrid newspaper, denying that success, asked the Government to appoint another representative in Washington in case a treaty of commerce should be made between the

MINISTER DE LOME'S DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Minister Dupuy de Lome strenuously denied to-night that he had written such a letter, and affirmed that he had the highest regard for the President. Even if he had not this feeling, said, he would not have been so slish as to have written a communication of the kind, however intimate and trustworthy his correspondent. It is hardly likely that the Administration will pass over the evidence furnished by the similarity in the handwriting of the letter and that of the Minister, and the customary request for an explanation will almost certainly be made by the State Department. A belief on the part of this Government that the letter is genuine would result in an immediate demand for Dupuy de Lome's recall.

THE FALL OF LORD SACKVILLE-WEST. The last representative of a foreign government in this country who wrote injudicious things about the President of the United States things about the President of the United States that got into print was Lord Sackville-West, British Minister to the United States in 1888. In the Clereland-Harrison campaign of that year, in response to a written request from Charles F. Murchison," a supposed naturalised English citizen of this country, he understook to instruct Murchison how to cast his ballon. The letter follows: "(Private.)

males. The letter follows:

"(Private.)

"Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th that, and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother ecountry at the present moment would lose popularity and that the party in power is fully aware of fine fact. The party in yower is fully aware of fine fact. The party however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately respend since, the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to prodict the course which President Elevaland may pursue in the matter of retailation should he be re-elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I inclose an article from the New York Times of Aug. 22 and remain yours faithfully.

"IL S. SACNVILLE-WEST.

"HEYERLY, Mass., Sept. 13, 1888."

LESS TENSION IN WASHINGTON. Woodford's Message-Mclitaley Produces as

Enster Feeling. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- An easier feeling over the Cuban situation prevails in official circles to-day on account of the message sent to President McKinley last night by Minister Woodford, in which the Minister said that there was nothing in the latest Spanish note to change the present status of the relations of Spain and the United States. Still the day has of been without disquioting rumors, chief of high way that the President would transmit to Congress to-morrow a special message on the situation, together with correspond ence showing that there was no cause for the feeling that this country and Spain are on the verge of hostilities. The growing sentiment that something should be done by this Government to bring the war to a close was also helped along by the introduc tion of three resolutions in the Senate bearing on the subject. One of these called for the recognition of the independence of the insurgents, another for their recognition as belligerents, and the third for intervention on the part of the United States. The rumor in regard to a special message had it that the President would take this means of offsetting the desire of the Cuban sympathizers in Congress to secure some definite action. At the State Department it was said authoritatively that nothing was known there of any such intention on the part of Mr. McKinley, and that no copies of correspondence relating to Cuba-had been prepared for transmission to the Sen-ate or House

above the second property of the supplicion, and State Department of the supplicion, and the second property of the

the suspicion, and State Department of ficials? Unconsciously confirm it in frank avowals that they have had nothing from Gen. Woodford for a week at least, until to-day, whea it is said that two or three dispatches camerfrom him. What these despatches contained channot be ascertained.

At a conference between the Spanish Minister and John A. Kasson, special reciprocity plenipotentiary, it was agreed that negotiations for secoprocal tariff arrangements in behalf of Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico should begin as seon as sufficient time had elapsed for the representatives of the three parties concerned to study the schedules that will be considered. It is the intention to make the arrangement with Cuba as soon as possible, and then the negotiations with Spain and Porto Rico will take place in turn. A basis for procedure was agreed on by Mr. Kasson and Schor Dupuy de Lome. It is the definite reciprocity arrangement of 1892 between Spain, acting for Cuba, and the United States. This arrangement would not be wholly satisfactory at the present time, when Spain and Cuba are fluancially distressed and this country is not in a position to permit a decrease in its revenues, but it was considered the best basis that could be found.

Manuel Rafael Angulo has been designated by the Cuban Cabinet to act for the Autonomist Government. He is now in New York. He was a prominent member in the Autonomist graph and the said that he was a member of the revolutionary junta central in Havana until compelled to flee to this country to escape arreat by Weyler. He was about to return to Cuba recently, but was requested by the Cuban Cabinet to romain to negotiate the reciprocity arrangement. He will be aided by experts from Havana and New York. As soon as he receives his commission, which Governor-General Blance must sign, he will come to Washington and enter actively on his duties.

HAVANA EDITORS WARNED. They Must Print Nothing That Would Endan

HAVANA, Feb. S.-Gen. Blanco arrived yes terday at Sagua, and is expected here to-morrow

evening.

Gen. Pando arrived in Havana this morning at 7 o'clock, and immediately summoned to his office the editors of all the Havana newspapers. He forbade them most strictly to print anything which might directly or indirectly harm

thing which might directly or Indirectly harm autonomy or the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States,
Gen. Gonzalez Perrado, accompanied by the Autonomist Cabinet, to-day visited the French warship in the port of Havana.

A severe entagement took place to-day at Quintana, Matanzas province. The official Spanish report on the fight is all that has been received. It says that the insurgents were led by Betanceurt, Arango, and Sanguily, and that they lost nine killed, while the Spanish hattalion of Maria Cristina had eight killed and a Major and twenty two soldiers wounded. The battalion acts several herses also.

TOLD THE TRUTH TO BLANCO. Pando Said the Cubana Could Not He Bribe

200,000 Soldiers Needed.

HAVANA, Feb. 4 .- The news coming from Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, is yery discouraging for the Spaniards. Gen. Pando, summoned there by Gen. Blanco for a conference on the military and political situation in the East, gave the Governor-General a most pessimistic view of affairs. The plan to bribe Cuban leaders, Gen. Pando said, cannot be carried out in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Any attempt to confer with Gens. Garcia and Rabi for the purpose of offering them money to surrender would only result in great scandal that would prove harmful to the Spanish cause. Gen. Pando said he had no doutt that the insurgents would shoot or hang any messenger who should offer them a bribe, no matter how important his rank the Spanish Army. The revolution, according to Pando, cannot be conquered in Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe except by a su-preme military effort, which Spain is probably unable to put forth at present. At least 200,000

more men are necessary for this purpose. Gen. Blanco's overtures to the insurgents in the east were received with the same scorn with which Gen. Gomez rejected them. The position of Blanco is, therefore, very embarrassing and difficult. The instructions received by him from Senor Sagasta to bribe the insurgent leaders were made public in Havana before his departure. Some Autonomists in the capital encouraged him with false reports about the Cuban insurgent leaders, describing them as really desirous of peace and ready to accept money for leaving the Island. How Gen. Blanco could believe such lies when the military situa-tion all over the island is so favorable to the Cubans, is a fact that is hard to explain. Perhaps his orders from Madrid were too stringent. The fact is that he allowed his friends to spread the report that he was leaving the capital to treat for peace with the Cubans and that on his return the desired pacification would be a fact.

The following paragraph, published by La Lucha a few days ago, proves how sanguine were the hopes that the Spaniards in Havana entertained in respect of the result of Gen. Blanco's trip:

"Gen, Blanco will have glorious days on his triumphant return to Havana. In every part of Spain he will be received, after leaving Cuba. with the same enthusiasm. He will bring peace, the peace so much longed for by all. It matters not whether that peace is a result of force of arms or of other combinations. The end will be the same. The war will be over, and with it all the sufferings and losses the island is enduring at present."

It can easily be imagined that the position of Gen. Blanco after the failure of his "other combinations" is not a very desirable one.

APAIN ON A WAR POOTING The Meralde Tells About the Navy She Is Pre paring for Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Madrid, Feb. 8 .- The Heraldo says that Spain by Feb. 20 will have on a war footing two ironclads, one of 7,900 and the other of 7,300 tons; four cruisers of 7,000 tons, one cruiser of 5,000 tons, two cruisers of 3,000 tons, three cruisers of 1,200 tons, five tornedo boats and four torpedo-boat destroyers, not counting the squadron in Cuban waters.

The paper adds that the Transatlantic Company is obliged to place its fleet at the disposal

JERSEY SPEAKS FOR CUBA. Resolutions Introduced at Trenton in Behalf

of the Patriote. TRENTON, Feb. 8.-In the House this morning Mr. Cole of Cape May offered a series of concurrent resolutions concerning the condition of affairs in Cuba, and after they had been read he asked that, in view of their great importance, they be printed and consideration deferred until next Monday evening. This was ordered. The

preamble and resolutions read:

Whereas, The people of the United States of every religious creed, social condition and political faith, cherishing the liberty achieved by our ancestors and transmitted as a sacred trust to us and to remotest posterity, sympathize with the struggling Cubans who at our very doors exhibit the bravery and self-sacrifice of our own forefathers, and to the attainment of that liberty are devoting their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor; and

Whereas, The Democratic party, in its national platform declares: "The Morres decirrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be sustained, we extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their

preamble and resolutions read:

dents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times the sustained, we extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence;" and the Republican party, in its national platform, even more explicitly says: "Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified, and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded.

\* \* We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent, and we reading the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appicals of any American State for triendly intervention in case of European encroachment. \* \* We

io give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for Friendly Intervention in case of European encoahment. \* \* We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from the hemisphere, and to the altimate union of all the Ergish-speaking paris of the continent, by the free cases to the inhabitants. From the hour of achieving their own independence to people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against concily and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island; smile more than a year ago evoked these declarations has progressed until the then rebellion has become a successful revolution, and there now exists, and for more than two years last past has been maintained, in Cuba, a de fuero Government, republican in form, clothed with the essential attributes of sovereignty, and deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, that basis whereon our own Declaration of Independence asserts human government to rest; and Waercas, Belleving the overthrow of Spanish soveriginty in Cuba te be an estab lahed fact, and that the subjugation of the struggling patriots, even if within the power of Snain, would be a cr.me against humanity, liberty and Christian civilization; now, therefore, be it

within the power of Snain, would be a cr.me against humanity, liberty and Christian civilization; now, therefore, be it

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That it is the earnest belief and insistence of the Legislature of New Joracy that the time has fully come when it is the imperative duty of this nation to interfere promptly and actively to prevent the destruction of our commercial interests in Cuba, to check the barbarism which has devastated this island with fire and sword, and to stay the staughter and starvation of its haptess, suffering peoply.

Resolved, That we hold it the duty of this, the leading republic of the earth, to asknowledge the ladependence of that struggling people, or at the very least to grant them the rights of belligarents and such assurance of sympathy, moral or active, as shall encourage them in their patriotic efforts for a name and place among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to Our representatives in both houses of the Congress of the United States, and that we hereby respectfully but most earnestly urge upon them their speedy and efficient action in conformity hereto, and therein we pledge them our fullest support.

The Senate passed bills merging the Naval

pleage them our fullest support.

The Senate passed bills merging the Naval Reserve into the National Guard; authorizing Essex county to issue \$1,500,000 in bonds, in addition to the \$2,500,000 already issued, to addition to \$2,000,000 already issued, to complete its system of county parks, and pro-viding for the more prompt payment of school moneys to county collectors and the prompt payment of the salaries of district school teach-ors. The bill ratifying the lease of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie

York and Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Eric Company was advanced to a third reading. Senator Francis introduced a bill making it unlawful to use trading stamps. It provides a fine of \$1,000 or six months' imprisonment for engaging in any form of the trading stamp business.

Senator Johnson introduced a bill providing that the additional allotment of taxes on railroad property made to municipalities under the laws of 1895 and 1897 shall be apportioned beginning with the taxes assessed Nov. 1, 1897. This amends the law passed as a substitute for the equal taxation scheme demanded by Hudson county.

The House this afternoon passed Porter's bill The House this afternoon passed Porter's bill providing for pensioning policemen in cities, towns, and boroughs; also the bill providing for the expenses of the Hudson county investigation. The investigation of building loan associations will begin on Friday at Newark. David Young of Newark, the General Manager of the Consolidated Traction Company, held a conference to-day with Assemblyman Bauer of Hudson county over the latter's bills that effect traction companies. He said that the Consolidated Traction Company would, if time were given, make the improvements and changes contemplated by the bills without compulsion, and Mr. Bauer agreed to a postponement of the public hearing set down for to-day,

As to Shipping Relief Supplies to Caba.

The Middle States Freight Association, com posed of the railroads east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, has taken similar action to that of the Joint Traffic Association in extending the privilege of free transportation of all Cuban relief supplies donated for the Cuban sufferers. The Central Cuban Relief Committee requests that all supplies, other than those originating at points on the Plant system of railways, be for-warded to this žity, to be transported to Cuba free by the Ward and Spanish-American lines.

LIMBLESS BODY IN RIVER. FOUND BETWEEN THE PILING OF

TWO EAST SIDE FERRY SLIPS. Was That of a Tall, Stout Man, and the Police Firmly Believe That He Was Murdered
-- Meet of the Head Cut Away, Apparently

to Prevent Identification .. No Cines Yet

The dismembered body of a man was found floating in the inclosure between the ferry slips of the Roosevelt Street and the James Slip ferries about 10 o'clock yesterday moraing. It is almost certain that the man was murdered and that his murderers endeavored to conceal his identity and their crime by destroying the body before they disposed of it in the river. Just before 10 o'clock in the morning Peter Petersen, who is a deckhand on the ferryboat Mentauk of the Roosevelt street line, went into the inclosure between the slips for the purpose of collecting the driftwood. The tides bring in great quantities of driftwood to this slip, and the men connected with the ferries gather it and carry it home for firewood. Petersen had gathered quite a bundle of the wood when he discovered the dismembered body floating about midway the length of the inlosure and on the James's slip side about three feet from the piling. He ran and told Police nan Hawkins, who is on duty at the ferry, and Hawkins sent word to the Oak street station. Then he got a rope, and, with the aid of some of the men who hang around the dock, he fastened about the body and drew it up out of the

water. There was the trunk entire, but both arms were gone at the shoulders, the right leg was entirely gone, and the left leg had been chopped off just above the knee. There was eleven and a quarter inches of it left. About two-thirds of the head had been cut off, beginning at the throat under the chin and cutting aslant upward, taking off the left ear and leaving about me-half of the right ear. There was a little of the skull bone left, and a patch of skin from the back of the neck, perhaps two and a half inches up the skull. On this patch of skin there was a fringe of hair, dark brown in color and mixed with gray. There was an oval of bare scalp above this fringe of hair, showing that the mun had been hald.

Two or three policemen went down to the ferry from the Oak street station and examined the body. They made up their minds that a murder had been committed, and notified Headquarters accordingly. Inspector Adam Cross and Detective Sergeant Reap came down and examined the body. They also were convinced that the man had been murdered. The suggestion was made by some of the reporters present that perhaps the body was the unused part of a cadaver that medical students had been working on. The backing manner of the cutting was in itself enough to disprove any theory of the kind. Among the reporters who examined the body was a physician. He said it was not possible that the work had been done by any medical student, and he gave half a dozen reasons for

It was more than two hours after Petersen discovered the body in the river when Coroner Fitzpatrick and his deputy, Dr. Donlin, arrived at the ferry. The body, which had been hauled up on the piles, was covered with a rubber sheet, and the police and detectives began a further investigation to satisfy themselves how it had come inside the cribwork. In the meantime the news of the discovery had spread all over Cherry Hill, and several hundred persons gathered outside the forryhouses and along the streets. Several hundred more on the Brooklyn Bridge saw that something was going on, and they gathered along the railings and stared down. The ferryhouses were filled with crowds that paid 2 cents apiece to get a look out of the back windows, and the deckhands on the ferryboats that were constantly coming and song had more then and the deckhands on the ferryboats that were constantly coming and going had more than they could do to fight back the people who wanted to clamber up on the top of the cabins of the boats. Morbid curiosity led women into the struggle as well as men, and they demanded eagerly what it looked like when they were prevented from seeing themselves.

The cribwork between these two slips extends cut from the short slip for the saventy.

vented from seeing themselves.

The cribwork between these two slips extends out from the shore about 200 feet. It is seventyfive or a hundred feet across at the ferry end, and is V-shaped, coming to a point at the river end. In the centre of this cribwork the bed of the river had been filled in with stone, which at low tide is visible, but is covered at high tide. On both sides of the stone pile the water is thick with driftwood, huge logs and barrels and boxes, some of which has been confined there for years. The piles all around the two sides of this inclosure are set close together, and nothing can drift in between them. All this stuff inside the inclosure drifted in through the spaces, about six feet in width, at the ferryhouse end of the slips. There is one of these spaces on each side of the inclosure.

As stated before, the body was found about half way up the inclosure. Between it and the open space where it must have entered were

As stated before, the body was found about half way up the inclosure. Between it and the open space where it must have entered were two barriers in the shape of logs. The men around the ferry remembered that these logs had been there soveral weeks, and they apparently blocked the passage of any object and ently blocated would keep it from floating to that part of the would keep it from floating to that part of the inclosure where the body was. In carrying on their investigation the police questioned all the ferry hands and all of the men who work around ferry hands and all of the men who work around the hands are the hand been ferry hands and all of the men who work around the docks in the neighborhood. They found a boy named Connors who said that he had been in the inclosure late the previous afternoon gathering wood. He said that if the body had been there then he would surely have seen it, and he know that it was not there. It was plain, therefore, that the body must have drifted in some time during the night or early morning before Petersen went to get his wood, but how it got beyond these two logs that blocked the passage was a mystery that led to a more or less serious belief that perhaps it had been carried into the inclosure and dropped down into the water.

When Coroner Fitzpatrick and Dr. Donlin arrived the first careful examination of the body was made and measurements were taken.

y was made and measurements were taken was seventeen inches across the shoulder. It was seventicen inches across the shoulders and the trank was twenty-six inches long. The body was that of a large man. Dr. Donlin said, after he had made these measurements. The man was probably nearly six feet high and weighed between 220 and 240 pounds. There were indications that the body was that of a muscular man. The skin, where it was not discolored, was soft and white. On the left hip there was a wart: the right ear, a part of which was missing, was rather large. In examining the bone the doctor discovered that it was diseased. Evidently the man had had something the matter with that ear. Perhaps he was deaf. There had undoubtedly been abscesses there. Around the neek there was a complete circle where the fiesh was discolored, and it almost warranted the assumption that the men, had

There had unioubtedly been abscesses there.

Around the neck there was a complete circle where the flesh was discolored, and it almost warranted the assumption that the men had been choked to death. Before the doctor had finished his examination he said that he thought that the discoloration was natural. There was red blood left in the body, showing that it had not been in the water a very long time. There were no marks on the body itself. On the part of the leg remaining there was a wound very near the spot where the leg was amputated. This wound apparently went through the leg, and there was a mark through the leg, and there was a mark on the other side. It was discolored as though blood had coagulated under the skin, and it had every appearance of being a wound made by a bullet. But that was only a surmise, the doctor said. The amputations were examined carefully. The flesh around each arm had been cut and then the arm disjointed. The cutring had been done with a very sharp knife, and probably by some one who did not know much about a body, because the cuts were not straight, though they were not lagged, and the person who inflicted them had evidently felt with his knife to discover the joints. The mutilator had endeavored in the same way to discover the hip joint, but had falled in that, and had then chopped off the right leg close to the body. The left leg had been either chopped or sawed off above the knee. There had been med. In fact, the appearance of what was left indicated that the skull had been fractured by blows or by a bullet or something of that kind before the effort to remove the head had been made. In fact, the appearance of what was left of the head indicated that the only thing the mutilator was anxious to do was to cut off the face, thus to remove the possibility of identification. Unlike the work on the rest of the body, the work on the head was haggled. It looked as though it might have been done with a dull knife or with an axe or hatchet.

After the Coroner had completed his examination

## Was Nervous

Troubled with Her Stomach-Could Not Sleep-Hood's Cured.

"About a year ago I was troubled with my stomach and could not eat. I was nervous and could not sleep at night. I grew very thin. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now well and strong, and owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparills. MARY PETERS, 90 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

ion about how the man came to his death, but he was quite certain that the body was not one on which a medical student had been at work, and that if the wound on the leg was a builet wound, then he felt pretty certain that the man had been shot through the head. His examination of the cuts, he said, convinced him that they had all been made after death. None of them were stabs. He thought the man was from 40 to 42 years old. As to what his position in life was there was no means of knowing, because the hands were gone and it could not be told whether or not he was a laboring man. There was not a scrap of evidence to show how the man came to his death, and the very careful police investigation did not disclose bow the body had come there if it did not drift there. There is scarcely any doubt, however, that it did drift there. The boats on the James slip line do not run all night, but the boats on the Roosevelt street line do, and if the body floating down the river during the night reached a point opposite the James Slip Ferry the wash of a boat going out of the Roosevelt Street Ferry slip would have been likely to carry in to the spot where it was when Peterson saw iff.

Dr. Donlin told the police that, in his opinion, the body had been in the water about three days. He would not venture an opinion as to how long a time clapsed after death before it was put in the water. The police, speculating on how the body had got into the water, thought it more than likely that it had been thrown in from some boat in the river and that the man had been killed aboard a boat. There wasn't

from some boat in the river and that the man bad been killed aboard a boat. There wann't any more reason for this speculation, however, than for the other that the man had been mur-dered on shore and been thrown over from some of the piers or from a ferry boat as other bodies had been.

of the piers or from a ferryboat as other bodies had been.

It was after 3 o'clock before the examination of the doctors was inished and the body was piaced in a pine box and taken off to the Morgue. It arrived there so late that Dr. Donlin said he would not perform an autopsy before this morning, because, he said, he needed plenty of daylight. He hadn't much hope of anything being disclosed by an autopsy except the nature of the instrument with which the mutilation had been done and the weapon that had caused the wound on the leg.

Bad as is the condition of the body, the police have strong hopes that it may be identified, and the official description of the man they build up is this:

"Just under 6 feet in height, weight about 220 pounds, medium sized head, baid from forehead to about an inch below the crown, hair brown sprinkled with gray, suffered from ear disease, was probably deaf in one car, wart on the front of the hip on the right side."

This description, they think, incomplete as it is, is complete enough to attract the attention of friends of missing men. Dr. Donlin will perform an autopsy on the body to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

ALL SOUTHAMPTON SCRATCHING. Men, Women, and Children Postered with the

Itch, Which Was Caught from a Stray Cat. SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 8,-This village has the itch and has it badly. The peace of th natives of Long Island's popular summer resort is very much disturbed. Those who are not afflicted refuse even to shake hands with their friends, and those who have the itch are shunned. Social life has been much interfered with, and dancing is just now out of the question. A Maltese cat is believed to have been the cause of all the trouble.

Those who have traced the horrid itch to its beginning here find that the first person that began to scratch had been dectoring a cat that had some kind of skin disease. Some time ago the cat came to the house of Mrs. Jerry Bishop. She took it indoors. The children be gan to play with it. Under the treatment of milk baths and catnip tea it soon was appar-

The Bishop children, however, began to have trouble with their hands. Small, white-headed pimples appeared first and rapidly spread into huge blotches, which made life miserable and itched and burned so frightfully that rest was out of the duestion. A bundle of papers was carried to the residence of Nelson Seeley by some of the Bishon family, and not long afterward the Seeley children broke out with the same itch, or prurigo, as the physicians call it, which then spread rapidly. George Edward, the constable, has it so badly that he has had to have his hands done up in absorbent cotton. His arms are badly swollen and covered with blotches that burn like fire. Jack Herrick, son of ex-Postmaster Herrick, appeared on the streets yesterday with his hands done up in big muffs. Many women in the village are batting with the dreadful lich, which they say is simply terrible.

ting with the dreadful itch, which they say is simply terrible.

A thousand curses have been heaped upon the cat, but it still lives and is walking proudly about and seems to smile at the wrath of the people. It has completely recovered, but many people express the opinion that it should die.

SOLDIERS GOING TO ALASKA. Four Companies of Infantry to Maintain Order at Skagway and Dyea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Recent official reports howing that lawlessness was rampant in the lukon country, and that there would be a trenendous influx of gold scekers and others into Alaska in the spring, caused the President to bring before the Cabinet the question of sending an adequate force of soldiers to the principa places of debarkation. It was deemed advisable to despatch a sufficient force to Dyes and Skagway without delay, and directions were accordingly sent by the War Department to Gen. of the Columbia, whose jurisdiction extends over Alaska, to detail four companies of in-fantry from the barracks for the purpose. Two companies will go to Dyea and the other two to

companies will go to Dyea and the other two to Skagway.

It was explained at the War Department that this policy is in line with the action of the Government in placing a military force at St. Michael, near the mouth of the Yukon, St. Michael Island and much of the surrounding country is set aside as a military reservation, but this will not be done at Dyea and Shagway. The four companies will sail by the first steamer that can be secured after the necessary preparations are made.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 8.—Col.Thomas M.J.Anderson. commanding the Fourteenth Infantry at son, commanding the Fourteenth Infantry at Vancouver barracks, to day received orders to start for Alaska with four companies on the

ROTHSCHILD MINING INTERESTS. It Is Said the Bankers Have Invested on Bunker Creek, Klondike.

VANCOUVER. B. C., Feb. 8.-The Rothschilds of London have acquired, from agents in Vancouver, hydraulic gold gravel claims on Hunker Creek in Yukon. The deposit is said to be 120 feet thick and enormously rich.

As a rule, hydraulicing for gold does not pay, as available and sufficient water pressure can only be secured for such a short season, but the Hunker Creek claim is so especially rich that the Rothschild agent cabled to accept it at once.
The lease will be for twenty years.
The original owner, a Swede named Anderson, retains an interest. The Rothschilds will spend \$150,000 at once in developing the property, and if the profitable will invest a few millions

Retudeer Sirdges and Laps Coming A. E. Johnson, agent of the Thingvalla line, has received a letter from Max Janson of the firm of Mocasti & Janson of Drontheim, Norway, saying that he will ship on the Thingvalla line steamship leaving Christiansand to-morrow a large number of reindeer, all bucks, many sledges, and a company of Laplanders. Mr. Janson is the man who collected 500 reindeer for the War Department and shipped them for this port last week on the Allan line steamship Manitobun, which is due here next week. If he can dispose of the bucks in this city he will do so; otherwise he will take them to British Col-umbia or Alaska.

AARON P. ORDWAY ARRESTED.

ned for \$55,000 Damages by H. H. Benton, Whom He Once Had to Ludlow Street Jail. Deputy Sheriff Roberts arrested Asron P. Ordway last evening on an order issued on Mon day by Supreme Court Justice Bischoff. Ordway was arrested at the Gilsey House and haled to Ludlow Street Jail, where Al Smith, the sport ing man, deposited #1,500 bail for him. Ordway lives in England, where he is the proprietor of the Mirror of Life, a sporting paper. He is also the proprietor of a patent medicine made here, and represents here the National Sporting Club and represents here the National Sporting Cito of London. He was arrested in a civil suit brought against him by B. H. Benton, a writer-on sporting topics, for just about \$55,000 dam-ages for false imprisonment. Benton alleges that after some litigation with Ordway in Eng-land Ordway had him arrested here on a charge of perjury and sought to have him extradited, but failed. However, Bonton was in Ludiog Street Jall for over a month before he was dis-charged.

Senate Committee Will Give \$400 for Armer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The Senate Naval Affairs Committee this morning voted to recommend the purchase of armor for the battleships Alabama, Wisconsin, and Illinois, now under construction, at \$400 per ton. It was owing to the persistent fight of this committee that the price was fixed in a former naval bill at \$300 per ton, at which price the Navy Department was unable to secure any armor. GERMANY AND OUR FRUIT. THE STATE DEPARTMENT EXPLAINS

THE SITUATION. eader White Precured a Su Modification of the First Order, and New the Prohibition is Aimed Only at Fruit Alloged to He Infected with San Jose Scale WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- In order that the american people may understand the real facts in regard to Germany's probibition of Ameri

can fruit, the State Department has taken the

unusual course of publishing a prepared statement on the subject. This is the statement: "A cablegram from the United States Em bassy at Berlin under date of Feb. 1, 1898, informed the Department of State that a decree had been issued prohibiting the importation of American fruit. The department cabled an inquiry as to whether this decree applied to the United States alone; and also as instruction to the Ambassador to protest against the decree, and urge the injustice its application to the large quantity of fruit in transit. Under date of Feb. 4, 1898, Ambassador White replied that he had made earnest representations at the German Foreign Office, with the result that the original order had been modi-fied; all dried fruit had been released, all fresh fruit in stock was to be allowed to be sold, and the speedy release of the fresh fruit was promised. The original order, says the Ambassador, was sent by the Minister of Finance to the customs authorities, who acted

with excess of zeal. "A decree has since been passed by the Imperial Council," adds Mr. White, hibiting all fruits infected with scale insects; all living trees, plants, fruit waste, skins, &c., such as are exported for making jelly and the like; also packing materials commonly used in packing trees, plants, and fruits. The insect reerred to is the San José scale. The Foreign Office, continues Mr. White, insists on the good faith of the new regulations, and anys they are prompted entirely by a desire to keep out the peat, and are not intended to exclude competition. The Foreign Office cited rules of the United States Department of Agriculture, published in 1897, and also the drastic laws of Oregon and British Columbia against the same insect pest.

"The purport of the decree was cabled to the department by Ambassador White Feb. 5. It reads as follows:

department by Ambassador White Feb. 5. It reads as follows:

"In order to prevent the introduction of the San José scale, the importation of live plants and waste of live plants (Pflanzenabyalle) from America, furthermore of the barrels, boxes, and other receptacles which have served for the incasing or storing of goods of this character, or of waste of the same (Abfalle), is for, the present prohibited. The above also applies to shipments of fresh fruit and skins and cores of fresh fruit (Obstabfalle), coming from America, as well as to the material which has been used in packing the same, whenever, one xamination, the existence of the San José scale is established in the goods or in the material used for packing them. The prohibition does not apply to goods or articles of the aforesaid nature which arrive per ship and are not removed from the goods or articles of the aforesaid nature which arrive per ship and are not removed from the ship. The imperial Chancellor is authorized to make exceptions to this prohibition, and to give directions in regard the necessary precautionary measures.

"The decree, adds Ambassador White, 'goes into effect upon its publication, probably this evening' (Feb. 5)."

In a cable measure to the State Department.

nto elect. about vening '(Feb. 5)."

In a cable message to the State Department o-day Ambassador White said that American resh fruit not infected with the scale louse was seing admitted freely, but that live plants and thrubs were absolutely prohibited from entry

CIVIL SERVICE INVESTIGATION. the Senate Committee Hears the Last Test mony and Begins Its Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Civil Service Commis sioner Procter appeared before the Senate committee investigating the workings of the classified service to-day and attacked the testimony given recently by Mr. Bailey, a clerk in the com mission, with regard to forty-two cases of irregmission, with regard to forty-two cases of irregular appointments, reinstatements and promotions which had come under his notice. The
commission asked for further time to investigate the cases referred to. Former Representative Baker, who appeared on behalf of the
National Republican Anti-Civil Service League,
declared that there were 800 more supplyees
in the internal revenue service now than before
it was placed under the classified service, and
the cost was much greater. Chairman Pritchard announced that the committee would take
no further testimony and would begin work on
its report to the Senate.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Alonzo C. Yates of Virginia to be Consul at Patras

Greece. Commodore Francis M. Bunce to be Rear Admiral; Assistant Surgeon Theodore W. Richards to be Passed Assistant Surgeon; Passed Assistant Engineer Reynold T. Hall to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineer Villiam H. McGrann to be Passed Assistant Eng Medical Inspector George F. Winslow to be Medica Director: Surgeon William S. Nixon to be Medica Inspector: Passed Assistant Surgeon Oliver D. Norton

Inspector; Passed Assistant outputs
to be Surgeon.
John H. Deveaux to be Collector of Customs for the
district of Savannah, Ga.
John C. Dancy, Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, N. C.
Theodore J. Lynde, Marshal of the United States t of Montana. Nickerson, agent for Indians of Sho-Herman G. Nickerson, agent for indicate of cha-shone Agoney, Wyoming.

Robert E. Morrison, to be Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Arisons.

United States Marnhais—Edward Enott for the Northern District of Iowa, Morgan Treat for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Norman E. Malcolm, to be Commissioner in and for District of Alaska.

B. Clough, Receiver of Public Moneys at Vanver, Wash. L. B. Clough, Receiver of Public Moneys as Vancouver, Wash.

Registers of Land Offices—John R. Gordon, at
Puebio, Col.; Mathew B. Mailor, Waterville, Wash.;

Alfred B. Boles, Perry, Oklahoma Territory,
Lieut. Col. William H. Nash, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Major
Charles A. Woodruff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Capt,
Edward E. Brave, to be Major and Commissary of
Subsistence; Lieut. Col. James W. Scully, to be Colonel
and Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Charles
W. Williams, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy,
Quartermaster-General; Capt, Crosby P. Miller, to be
Major and Quartermaster; First Lieut, Barrington K.
West, Sixth Cavaltry, to be Captain and Commissary
of Subsistence.

Postmasters—New York, William and Commissary

of Bubalatence.

Postmasters—New York—William J. Bright, Skanetieles; Martin Harrington, Haldwinsville.

New Jersey—Edward C. Tuttle, Deckertown. Maria de der constant cloud of pression. The



ness caused ailment of some ailment of their sex is like an overhanging demon of disaster always ready to descend upon them. The average doctor cannot help them much. He has not time

He relies upon 'local treatment' which seldom does any good, and often does harm. No wonder women get dis-couraged, but they needn't. couraged, but they needn't.

Any woman auffering from these delicate complaints who will write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive, free of charge, a letter of sound professional advice and suggestion for home treatment. Dr. Bisses Let.

letter of sound professional advice and suggestion for home-treatment. Dr. Fierce is one of the most skillful specialists in the world in treating women's diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription" cures the most obstinate difficulties, when all else fails.

obstinate difficulties, when all else fails.

J. P. Beverly, Esq., of Goliad, Goliad Co., Tex., writes: "My wife suffered from cold feet and fainting spells, heaviness and soreness in the lower part of the stomach, also heart trouble, loss of appetite, tired feelings, rest broken—could not sleep. I tried five doctors, None of them gave her relief. She suffered five years. She was helpless—could not walk from the bed to the fire-place. She used two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Frescription, one hottle of Dr. Pierce's Pellets, and the local home-treatment he advised. Before my wife had used the first bottle of the medicine she felt the good effect and said one bottle would be enough. I insisted as her using two bottles, and she did so, Now shey is sound and well, and I can praise your medicine to the extreme."

IMMUNITY OR CONGRESSMEN.

The Author of "If Christ Came to Congr Can't Avoid a Bobt by It.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day affirmed a decision made twenty years ago, that a Senator or Representative in Congress has no special immunity from arrest, but is subject to legal processes as any ordinary citisen, except as specified in the Consti-tution of the United States. This decision was made in the case of Milford W. Howard, appellant, against the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Howard is the Papullstie Congressman from Alabama, bet the Papulatic Congressian in Annual State to known as the author of "If Christ Came to Congress." He became indebted to the bank in the sum of about \$450, for which the company obtained a judgment against him in the Circuit Court of De Kalb county, Ala. At that time he was a member of Congress, and the bank learned that he had funds deposited in the Lincoln National Hank of this city. These funds, about \$91, were attached by the bank and suit was brought here to recover the money. Mr. Howard filed a demurrer, in which he set up the question of personal privilege of a member of Congress, that he was a resident of the District of Columbia, and several other questions of minor importance. The first two were the main issues, and the case was argued at length.

The demurrer filed by Mr. Howard was overfuled in the inferior Court and judgment rendered against him, from which judgment he appealed. Now the Court holds that the evil doctrine that a member of a legislative body has any particular rights above those of an ordinary citizen, originated with members of Parliament, and that they abused their privileges to such an extent that finally they were compelled to pass a bill which did away with those practices. The constitution provides that "members of both houses in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the seesion of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same." The Court holds that this is the limit of their immunity.

Mr. Howard argued that he was a resident of the District of Columbia for all intents and purposes; that he was detained here on public business and was here almost all the year; that he expected to be here until the end of his term and that he intended to reade here as long as his public duties required him to do so. The Court held that a member of Congress was a resident of the District only temporarily, and that he was not to be regarded as a permaneut resident, or he could not be qualified to be a representative, the Constitution prescribing that he must be an inhabitant of the State from which he was elected. It also held that Mr. Howard, being here on public business and not private business, could not be regarded as a resident of the District. Bank of this city. These funds, about \$91, were attached by the bank and

OUBA IN THE SENATE. Allen, Cannon and Mason Have Resolutio

WASHINGTON, Feb. S .- In the Senate this norning the credentials of Senator Turley. lected by the General Assembly of Tenness to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Harris (expiring in 1901), were presented, read and placed on file. Mr. Turley was not present to be sworn in. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) gave notice of ar

amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill and had it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It proposes to add to the bill the resolution adopted last session by the Senate, declaring the existence of a state of war in Cuba, and that the United States should maintain a state of neutrality. He said that he wished the committee to consider it and report it back either favorably or adversely, so as to have the yeas and nays upon it, so that the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) and other Republican Senators should go on record to show whether they are willing to live up to the platform of their party.

Mr. Cannon of Utah offered a resolution urging the President to notify the kingdom of Spain that if Spain shall fail to recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba on or before March 4, 1898, the Government of the United States will then recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots and will, within ninety days thereafter, assert the independence of the republic of Cuba. The resolution went over till to-morrow, when Mr. Cannon will address the Senate upon it. either favorably or adversely, so as to have the enate upon it. Mr. Mason of Illinois also offered a resolution

Mr. Mason of Illinois also offered a resolution of similar import, requiring the President to notify Spain that the war must at once cease, and that the United States declare and will maintain the independence of the island of Cuba. This resolution also went over till tomorrow, when Mr. Mason will speak upon it. The Senate bill to ratify the agreement between the Dawes Commission and the Seminole Nation of Indians was passed.

The Oregon Senatorship case was taken up, and Mr. Chandler, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a speech against the resolution of the majority declaring Mr. Corbett not entitled to the seat. At ten minutes past 3 the Senate went into executive session on the Hawalian treaty.

session on the Hawalian treaty.

FIRST CONTEST IN THE HOUSE. The Old Question of the Right to Cast a Hallet and to Have It Counted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The House entered toanother day to it. It is the case of Aldrich vs. Plowman, from the Fourth Alabama district The contestant is the candidate who was scated in the Fifty-fourth Congress in place of Robbins (Dem.). Elections Committee No. 1, which inrestigated the case, were divided by polit ical lines in their recommendation, the Republicans favoring Aldrich and the Democrats Plowman. Adoption of the ma-Jority report was advocated by Chairman Taylor of Ohio, and Mr. Mann of Illinois; that of the minority by Messrs. Fox of Misslasippi and Sottle of Kentucky. Mr. Mann said that the question involved in the case was the old one of asserting the right of every citizen to cast a ballot fairly and have it counted honestly. He exhibited the official ticket used in the election of 1896, on which the entire number of candidates for Presidential elector, fifty-five in all, representing five parties, were printed in alphaetical order, with no mark by which the candidates of any one party could be distinguished. This form of ticket, Mann said, was adopted for the purpose of preventing filterate voters from taking part in elections. He charged that those controlling State affairs were determined to continue present conditions or to bring about worse ones. Alabana, of all the States in the Union, he said, showed an increasing actual and relative number of illinoiste. ority report was advocated by Chairman Alabama, of all the States in the Union, he said, showed an increasing actual and relative number of illiteratos. The average expenditure of the United States for educational purposes in the school year 1895-96 was \$18.50, but in Alabama it was only \$3.59. Mr. Settle followed. He had not concluded when the House adjourned.

SMOKING OUT THE SPEAKER. A River and Harbor Bill Designed to Put His in a Predicament.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The critics of Speaker Reed's policy of rigid economy in public expenditures think they have placed him an embarrassing prodicament, and per haps they have. The Speaker, as is very well known, has set his foot down on all river and harbor jobs and public building schemes, and has kept it down. He is using his influence, moreover, to prevent the passage of all bills requiring large expenditures of money not absolutely necessary to the good of the public service. In this policy the Speaker has the sympathy and indorsement of the House, however, has little effect upon the Senate, as Mr. Reed has often pointed out, and he now has direct proof of this proposition. A few days ago the Senate passed a bill reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Frye of Maine is Chairman, appropriating \$70,000 for a light ship and for signal at Cape Elizabeth. This came is outside the entrance of Portland harbor, and Portland is Mr. Reed's home. If the bill shall be reported from the House Committee on Commerce Mr. Reed, his critics think, will be between the horns of a dilemma. He will have to single out this bill and let it bass in response to the demands of his constituents or reject their appeals and allow the bill to die with all the others of a like character. But this is not the first attempt to "smoke out" the Speaker, and he may find a way to avoid with honor and dignity the trap set for him. expenditures of money not absolutely

Postmasters May Be Editors.

WASHINGTON, Fob. 8,-The Post Office Department has revoked the order which was ssued by the previous Administration, and has since been in vogue, prohibiting Postmasters from acting as editors or correspondents of newspapers. First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, in passing on the question, says it might be the better part of discretion not to be the editor, but if the paper is conducted in a clear, straightforward manner, and the Post Office Department receives at the same time a good, attentive service, acceptable to a majority of the people, there is no reason why the editor-Postmaster should not continue his journalistic career.

This ruling will be especially gratifying to numerous Postmasters in small offices, who will not now be compelled to give up the publication of their newspapers during their comparatively short terms of public services. masters from acting as editors or



Saying you are in the wrong, is but another way of saying you are wiser to-day than yesterday. Just because you condemned

ready-made years ago, is no rea-

son for condemning it now. The modern kind is our kind-we don't make to order but we make to fit; but most of it already fits, without an altera-

tion—there lies the real charm.

Clothes, shoes, hate and furnishings for man and

ROGERS, PEET & Co. Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

ADMIRAL SICARD ILL.

Me Goos to Tampa and Loaves Capt. Sampson

In Command of the Pleet. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Rear Admiral Montgemery Sleard, in command of the North At-lantic Squadron, is suffering from an attack of malarial fever, and at his request Secretary Long to-day granted him two weeks' leave and designated Capt. Sampson of the battleship Iowa to command the vessels now stationed at the Dry Tortugas. A telegram from Key West

the Dry Tortugas. A telegram from Key West signed by Admiral Sicard was received at the Navy Department to-day. It told of his illness and said that a medical board had recommended that he should go to Tampa for a fort-night to recuperate. This answer was sent by Secretary Long:

"The department regrets to learn of your illnes. You are authorised to go to Tampa as requested, leaving Capt. Sampson in command, and to use any vessel of your squadron that you may desire to take you to Tampa."

The cruiser Detroit arrived at Key West from the Dry Tortugas to-day and it is supposed that she will convey Admiral Sicard to Tampa.

AGAINST THE PALISADES BILL. The House Committee Beady to Beturn au

Adverse Report. WARNINGTON, Feb. 8.-The project to induce the United States to take under its fostering care the Palisades of the Hudson has not met favor so far in the course of its consideration, and the Committee of Military affairs has ready an adverse report. It probably would have been ordered to-day but for a request from advoordered to-day but for a request from advo-cates of the proposition that it be delayed. Chairman Hull said to-day that the committee was loath to enter into the field of legislation which would be opened up by favorable action on this proposition. There was nothing to pre-vent the States of New York and New Jersey from taking care of the Palisades, and the com-mittee believed it was their business, if it was any one's, to do so. The committee in the last Congress, Mr. Hull said, was unanimously op-posed to the bill. The present committee, he said, contained one supporter, Mr. Sulzer of New York.

GORMAN ENTERTAINS HIS FRIENDS. Mas the Men Who Voted for His Re-election at

His Washington House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- Senator Gorman entertained to-night at his residence in this city the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature who voted for his reëlection. Invited to meet these guests of honor were many of Mr. meet these guests of honor were many of Mr. Gorman's colleagues in the Senate, members of the Gridiron Club and other newspaper men, and prominent Democrats from various States. The affair was entirely informal, and a few speeches declaring loyalty to the Senator whether in triumph or defeat were delivered by the legislators. Major Stofer of Culpeper Court House sang the "Watermelon Song" with a banjo accompaniment by himself. Mrs. Gorman and her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, assisted in receiving and entertaining the guests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The Treasury Departs ment will make trials of six different makes of time clocks which register the arrival of clerks. and if the system is successful will put it in operation not only in the Treasury Department, but in the custom houses throughout the coun-

There is great objection on the part of the Treasury employees to the introduction of the clock system, but its use in other departments has shown such a marked improvement in the records of clerks that it undoubtedly will be extended. Capt. Pondexter to Be Retired.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Capt. Jefferson D. Pon dexter, surgeon United States Army, has been been found incapacitated for active service on account of unsound mind, and will be placed on the retired list.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

The man who keeps his stomach in first-class condition all the time is the only man who stands a chance of success in life. For all disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections, diabetes, etc. Best results obtained when outdoor exercise can be had. Be sure to obtain the genuine article. which has the seal of the city of Carlsbad and the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Agts., New York," on every bottle. - Adv.

HOW IT BEGAN.

Appliances for cooking and heating by gas have long been in use in England and Germany and France. Their introduction into this counand France. Their introduction into this country was slow. But they have come extensively into use here in the past few years, and the main cause has probably been the successful use of natural gas in some of the Western States. At Brat people in other parts of the country simily envied the residents in the natural gas rectous, who had such a convenient fuel given them by nature. But suddenly it occurred to them that they had just such a fuel in the gas pipes of their own streets. What could be done with astural gas could be done also with artificial coal gas. The result has been an enormous development of the manufacture of gas appliances. velopment of the manufacture of gas appli Over one hundred concerns are now in the ness. From the success of natural gas has the success of manufactured gas for heating the success of manufactured gas for hi cooking, to the great lightening of th and the expenses of the housekeeper.—



J. W. & G. H. HAHN, 26 East 23d St.